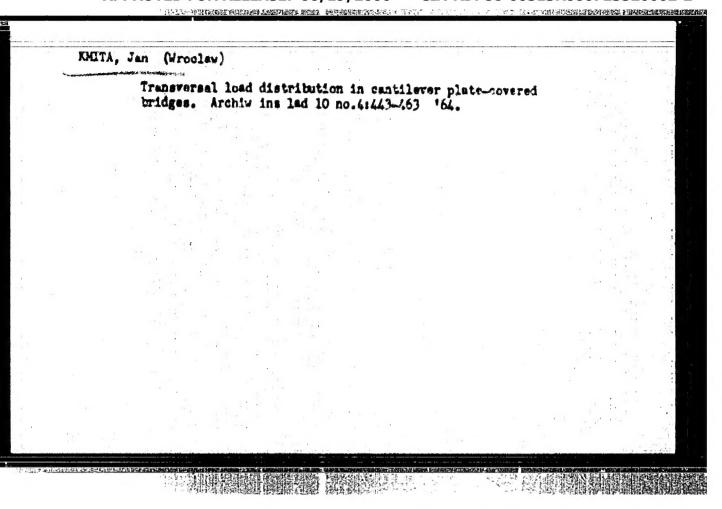
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2

XHITA, Jan, doo. dr. ins. (Wroolaw)

Videning of an existing road bridge. Ins i bud 21 no.8,280-284 Ag '64.



BYSTREAKOWSKA, T.; EMITA, S.

Modern view on the physiology of hearing. Polski tygod.lek. 5 no.47-48: 1662-1677 27 Nov 50. (GLME 2016)

1. Of the Otolaryngological Clinic of Lods Medical Academy (Director Prof. H.Lewenfiss).

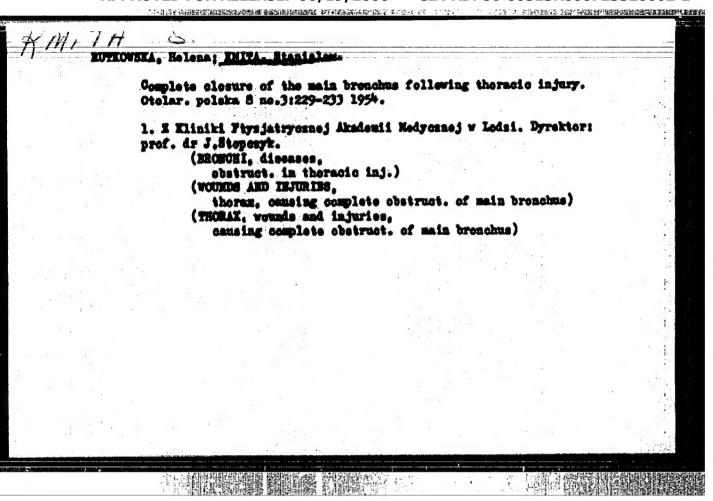
SISTRZABOWSKA, T.; EMITA, S. Nodern concepts of physiology of taste and smell. Polaki tygod. lek, 6 no. 37:1192-1198 10 Sept. 1951. (CLKL 21:3) 1. Of the Otolaryngelegical Clinic (Director—Prof. Menryk Levenfiss, N. D.) of lods Nedical Academy.

DITA, S.

Effect of gasoline vapors on the upper respiratory tract and on the olfactory apparatus. Ned. pracy 4 no.2:119-130 1953. (CLML 24:5)

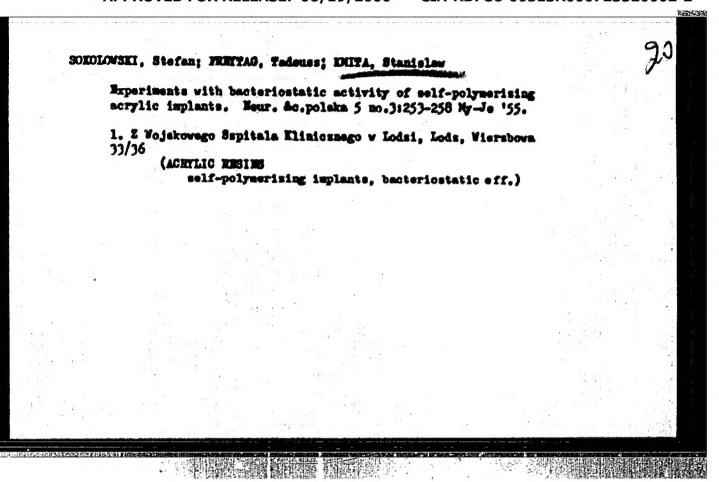
1. Of the Otolaryngological Clinic (Head-Prof. H. Levenfiss, M.D.), the Institute of Pathological Anatomy (Head-Prof. A. Prusscsynski, M.D.) and the Polyclinic of Occupational Diseases (Director-Prof. M. Paluch, M. D.), Lods Medical Academy.

EMITA, 5. Effect of gasoline on the upper respiratory tract. Med. pracy 4 no.3s (CIML 24:5) 1. Of the Otolaryngological Clinic (Head-Prof. H. Levenfiss, M. D.) and of the Institute of Pathological Anatomy (Head-Prof. A. Prussonyahri, M. D.) and of the Polyclinic of Occupational Diseases (Director-Prof. E. Paluch, M. D.), Lods Medical Academy.



Case of cyst of the oral cavity. Otolar.polska 8 no.4:337-340 1954.

1. Ze Sepitala Wojska Polskiego w Lodsi.
(MOUTH, cysts,
oase of giant cyst)
(CYSTS,
mouth, case of giant cyst)



DillA, Stanielaw

Surgical treatment of osems. Otolar. polska 9 no.2:149-152 '55.

1. Ze Sspitala Klinicsnego V.P. w Lodsi Lods, Al. Kosciusski 29. (RHINITIS, ATROPHIO, surgery acrylic implants)

Clinical observations on action of isonicotinic acid hydraside in laryngeal tuberculosis. Otolar. polska 9 no.3:227-832 1955.

1. S Panstwovego Sanatorium Przeciwgusliczego w Tuszynku.
Dyrektor: dr. S.Pizlo.
(TUERROULOSIS, LANTEGRAL, therepy,
isoniazid)
(HICOTINIC ACID ISONERS, therepeutic use,
isoniazid in laryngeal tubero.)

PRETTAG, Tedeusz; DilTA, Stanislaw; SOEDLOVSKI, Stefan

Application of the plastic substance dentacril as tissue implants. Polski presgl.chir. 27 no.4:323-326 Apr 155.

1. Ze Sapitala klinicanego V.P. w Lodzi; Sapital Klinicany V.P. w Lodzi.

(ACRYLIC RESIES
implants in dogs, histol.eff.)

大計 计可以取引的数据和小规则的对象。 第一次 第一次 第一次 第一次

Studies on heat production in self-polymerising masses used for implants. Heur. &c. polska 6 no.1:41-44 Jan-Feb 56. 1. 2 Wojskowego Sspitala Klinicsnego w Lodsi, Lods, Wiershowa 33/36. (ACRYLIC MESISS, self-polymerising, heat prod. in prep. for implants. (Pol))

- 後十八年前は、J. (1955年後の開発に移行された) - 作品を含むない。 かっぱ

** こ。515-05-564 英語中の発展の関係を表現して

HADZIMINSKI, Aleksander; KMITA, Stanislav

Intracranial complications diring critic fiedla in infants. Pediat. polsks. 32 no.31237-244 Mar 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Daiedi A. M. w Lodzi Kierownik; doc. dr med.
E. Wilkossewski i s Kliniki Otolaryngologiosnej A. M. w Lodzi Kierownik;
prof. dr med. A. Hadsiminski. Adres: Lods, ul. Armii Cserwonej 15.

(OTITIS HEDIA, in inf. & child

commed abscess of brain (Pol))

(ERAIM, abscess
caused by ctitis media in inf. (Pol))

EMITA, Stanislaw; MARKINWICZ-REESINSTA, Hanna

Simusitie in infants & young children, Otelar, polem 12 no.2:151-161
1958.

1. S I Kliniki Ohorob Drieci A. M. w Lodsi Kierownik: doc. dr B. Wilkossewski i se Sspitala dla Brieci In. Prof. Dr St. Popowskiego Dyraktor:
dr med. S. Pesenicka-Odndlachowa.
(SINUSITE), in inf. & child
maxillary (Pol))

KNISA. Stanielaw: JAGMIN-KOPOZYEKA, Evelina; KOTHOWSKA-RAPACKA, Vieslawa; KOSZAESKA, Janina

Surgery in a case of teratoms of the larger in a 41-day-old infant. Otolar.poleka 13 no.3/4:624-629 159.

1. E I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: doc.dr med.

K. Srocsynski. Konsultant Laryngolog: doc.dr med. S. Kmita. (TERATOID TUNGES in inf.4 child) (LARYEK meopl.)

IMITA, Stanislavi OSTROVSKA-STACHOVA, Helena

これといいないになっていることではないといるとないとといってい

A case of masopharyngeal tumor (lymphospithelioma) in a 6-year-old child. Pediat. polska 34 no.5:722-724 May 59.

1. Z I Kliniki Choreb Dsieci A.M. w Lodzi p.e. Kierownik: doc. dr med.
K. Stoczynski, Adres: Lodz, ul. Armii Czerwonej 15.
(CARCINOMA, MPIDEMOID, in inf. & child,
nasopharynz (Pol))
(MAROPHANYMI, neoplasms,
epidermoid carcinoma in child (Pol))

Reticulosarcoma of the mediastinum. Otolar.poleka 14 no.2:259-262 '60. 1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieciecycz A.M. w Lodzi, Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr med. Fr. Redlich; Kierownik I Kliniki; doc.dr med. E. Srocsynski; Kierownik Odds. Laryngologicznego: doc dr med. St Knita. (MCDIASTINUM neopl) (SARCOMA METICULIM CELL in inf 4 child)

BRZEZINSKA, Hanna; CZAPLICKI, Brunon; KHITA, Stanislav; KRAJ-FRANCOWA, Irona; MALINOWSKI, Wladyslaw

Surgical changes in the masteid in the light of presperative otolaryngological examinations in infants, Otolar polska 15 mo.1: 67-71 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr F. Redlich Z I Kliniki Choreb Dzieci AM w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr K. Sroczynski Z Oddzialu Otolaryngologii Dzieciecej przy katedrze Ehorob Dzieci AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr F. Redlich Kierownik Oddzialu: doc. dr S. Knita.

(MASTOIDITIS in inf & child) (IMPANT MEMBORN dis)

MHITA, Stanislaw; JANKOWSKI, Jap

Endotracheal anesthesia in tonsillar surgery in children. Otolaryng. pol. 16 no.3:531-536 162.

1. 2 Oddsialu Otolaryngologii Dsieciecej przy Katedrse Pediatrii AM w Lodsi Kierownik Katedrys prof. dr med. F. Redlich Kierownik Oddsialus doc. dr med. S. Kmita. (AMESTHESIA INTRACRACHEAL) (TONSILLECTOMY)

KMITA, Stanislaw; FILIPIAK-MIASTONSKA, Irmina; WOZHIAK, Zdzislaw.

所是19年前的19年中的19年前,1988年的1988年1月1日 1988年1987年1

Radiodiagnosis of inflammatory sural changes in children. Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.41487-490 *63.

l. Z Oddzialu Otolaryngologii Dzieciecej M przy II Klinice Chorob Dzieci w Lodzi. Kierownika doc.dr.med. S.Knita.

EMITA, Stanislaw

The problem of pediatric otiatrics. Otolaryng.pol. 17 no.41 374-376 163.

l. Z Oddzialu Otolaryngologii Dzieciecej przy II Klinice Chorob Dzieci Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi. Kierownik Oddzialus doc.dr.med.S.Kmita.

4. 一个小科学的是一种心理性的情况是一种的社会的思想。 化多色性的现在分词

KMITA, Stanislaw, doc. dr.

Studies on the arterial vascularisation of the tympanic cavity. Otolaryng. Pol. 19 no.1:17-22 165.

1. Z Oddzialu Otolaryngologii Dsieciecej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi przy II Kliniec Chorob Dzieci (Kierownik Klinikiz prof. dr. Fr. Redlich; Kierownik Oddzialuz doc. dr. St. Kmita) i z Zakladu Anatomii Prawidlowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik Zakladuz prof. dr. T. Wasilewski).

4.1 1.1 今日 人物助用程序及可能和现象 联络数据表现的 多类形式 在2.1

KHITA, Stenielav, doe. dr. med.; JACHIN-KOPCZIMSKA, Beelina

A case of congenital lack of incus and stapes immobilisation (Siebenmann's type). Otolaryng. Pol. 19 no.2:253-255 '65.

l. 2 Oddsialu O daryngelegii Daieciecej przy II Katedrze Choreb Dzieci Akademii dedycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik Katedrys prof. dr. med. P. Redlich [decessed]; Kierownik Oddzialus doc. dr. med. S. Knita).

Some problems relating to the increase and measurement of productivity. Elelm ipar 17 no.4:113-114 Ap '63.

BAT(1)/SWI(m)/BAP(t)/EXI_IJP(o)_JD BOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1239/1245 ACC XR: AP6012491 AUTHOR: Pavlichenko, V. I.; Ryshikov, I. V.; Kmita, T. G.; Karageorgiy-Alkalayev P. M.; Layderman, A. Yu. ORG: none TITIE: Electroluminescence of silicon carbide diodes SOURCE: Fisika tverdogo tela, v. 8,780. 4, 1966, 1239-1245 TOPIC TAGS: silicon carbids, pn junction, diode junction, volt ampere characteristic, photoelectric property, electroluminescence ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the dependence of the intensity of electroluminescence on the current and voltage in a-SiC (types 4H, 6H, and 21R). The investigated junctions were prepared by separate and simultaneous diffusion of alumimm and borom in the n-type silicon carbide crystals, alloyed beforehand with nitrogen and boron. The results were a pun structure, with the holes injected through the p-n junctions and the electrons through the n-n contact. The theory of the current dependence of the recombination-radiation intensity in a p-n-n* diode is briefly developed. The lux-supere and rolt-supere characteristics of the various diodes were measured as functions of the current and voltage on the diode.

2012年1971年18年18年18年18日 1871年1888 - 1971年1888 -

32-12-45/71

Carry Carry

AUTHORS

Kmito, A.A., Ledekhovich, A.A.

TITLE

Improved Condensation Hydrometer (Usovershenstvovanny)

kendensatsiomyy gigrometr).

THE DESIGNATIONS IN

PERIODICAL

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1505-1506 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

An apparatus suggested in 1954 and built in 1955 was further improved. In its latest finish, which is described here, it consists of two half-round semiconductor elements, which are pasted together, so that they form a cylindrical body. The semiconductor layers of each element have a thickness of 10 mm and are connected with one another by intermediate copper layers of 2 mm thickness. The lower semiconductor plates are fastened immediately to the radiator below them, the domed form of which warrants a good contact with the air, so that the lower layers of the element have the same temperature as their surroundings. The upper (ocoling) semiconductor layer is prowided with a metal mirror to which a thermometer is fastened. In about 40 minutes after the ourrent has been turned on, a temperature difference between the upper (cooling) and the lower (warm) layer of about 50° ecours, which results in a difference of 30-33° on the mirror and in the surrounding air. This difference is reduced as soon

Card 1/2

Improved Condensation Hydremeter

32-12-45/71

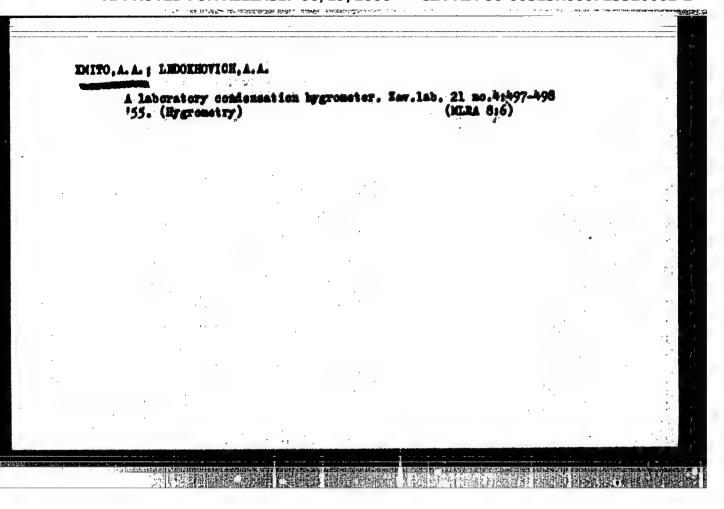
as the surrounding air is set in motion and bless upon the mirror. For the purpose of measuring moisture in a rational manner a motion of air of 2 m/sec is considered to be the most suited. Feeding ourrent into the apparatus is carried out according to the following scheme: the current is conducted to a synchronous vibration transformer and is then led through an exciter contact to the reduction transformer. From here the current is conducted by may of a resistance (rhecatat) to the semiconductor element (cooler). Behind the semiconductor element a switch with a relay is switched into the current. For the automatic control of the hydrometer mirror a photoelement of the "CU.B-51" type is used here, which works according to the principle of the "dark field", i.e. that, if the mirror is clear, the light, which is reflected from the lamp, falls beside the photoelement. At the moment in which condensate is formed on the mirror, light dispersion sets in, and the light falling upon the photoelement causes a change of the equilibrium of the magnetic field of the photoelement, which is indicated by the microanmeter provided for this purpose. There are 3 figures and 3 Slavio references.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Hydrometers-Improvement



12-5-16/52

AUTHURS:

Kmito, Yes-I., Kmito, A.A.

TITLE:

The Determination of the Electric Conductivity of Oxide Coatings

on Aluminum in a Koist Atmosphere (Opredeleniye elektroprovodnosti okisnykh pienok na slyuminii vo viazimoy

atmosfere)

PERIODICALS:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1996, Vol. 2h, Nr 3, pp. 303-506 (USER)

ABSTRACT:

Three methods are suggested for the above mentioned determination; the measuring range being large, the first method is employed for rather rough estimates, wherear the second gives accurate results in the case of lower, and the third in the case of higher values of moisture. Inve tigation samples of duraluminum were cylindrical in shape, their surface was previously treated anodically in order to obtain a payer of oxide. According to the first method a nickel wire serves as an anode and is connected to a series of piles (batteries). The: resistance which is produced in this way and is influenced by the oxide layer and by the moisture, is measured by way of resistance regulators and a creammeters at a veltage of

Card 1/2

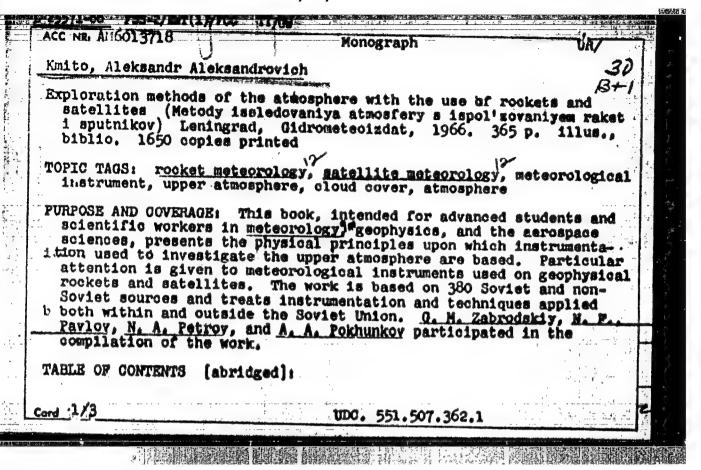
The Determination of the Electric Conductivity of Ocide Coatings on Aliminum in a Hoist Atmosphere

32-3-18/52

7.5 V (measuring accuracy about + 15%). The second method is based upon a sort of tube observer working with an electron tube 27/117 and an accuracy of up to ± 1%. In the third method a radiotransmitter is used and, in accordance with resistance, higher or lower sounds are emitted. A hysteresis effect, which was noticed with an increase; and decrease of mnisture is explained by electrode polarisation. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Duraluminum-Occidation-Methods. 2. Occide coatings-Conductivity-



ACC NN. AM6013718 Preface -- 3 Introduction -- 5 Part One: Carriers of measurement apparatus and disturbances of the medium around them Ch. I. Types of measurement apparatus carriers -- 9 Ch. II. Disturbance of the medium by the container -- 26 Part Two: Measurement of the parameters of the upper atmosphere and outer space - Ch. III. Measurement of structural parameters -- 42 Ch. IV. Measurement of the gaseous components of the atmosphere -- 68 Ch. V. Measurement of cosmic radiation and corpuscular streams -- 101 Ch. VI. Measurement of the concentration of charged particles -- 149 Ch. VII. Measurement of meteor streams -- 170 Cord 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2"

L 25571-66

ACC NR. AM6013718

Ch. VIII. Measurement of electrostatic and magnetic fields -- 181

Part Three: Measurements in the optical range

Ch. IX. Measurements of the x-ray and ultraviolet radiant energy - 207

Ch. X. Measurement of the radiant energy in the visible and infrared regions of the spectrum -- 239

Part Four: Obtaining images of the planets and cloud cover

Ch. XI. Scanning device -- 283

Ch. XII. Photographic apparatus -- 295

Ch. XIII. Television apparatus -- 308

References -- 349

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec65/ ORIG REF: 272/ OTH REF: 108

Cord 3/3 FW

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2

The state of the Land

UUJR/Chemistry - Isomerian Ketols, Isomerian

CHANGER STREET, STREET

Jul 49

"Research in the Field of Isomeric Conversions of Alpha-Ketols: VII, Effect of Chlorine in the Para-Position on the Stability fo Aliphatic-Aromatic Alpha-Ketols. Wethyl-n-Chlorobenzoylcarbinol (I)," T. I. Temnikova, Ye. I. Kulachkova, Chair of Structure of Org Compounds, leningrad Ord of Lenin State U immi A. A. Zhdanov, 10 pp

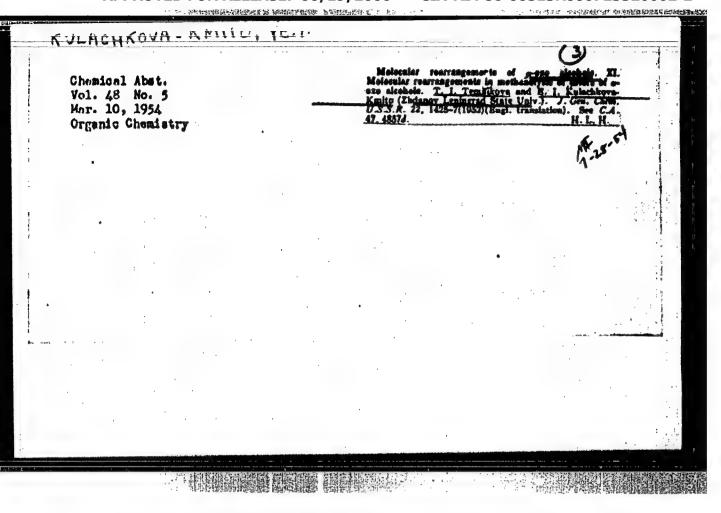
"Zhur Obsheh Khim" Vol XIX, No 7

I and n-chlorophenylacetylearbinol are produced by reaction of alphatromoethyl-n-chlorophenyl-ketone with potassium formate in a medium of methyl alcohol. When these two ketoalcohols are subsequently heated at 100°C, pure I is resulting product since other ketoalcohol is subjected to isomeric conversion in re-esterfication stage. Interaction of alphabromoethyl-n-chlorophenylcarbinol with potassium acetate forms only one ester, corresponding in structure to original ketone. Subsitted 7 May 48.

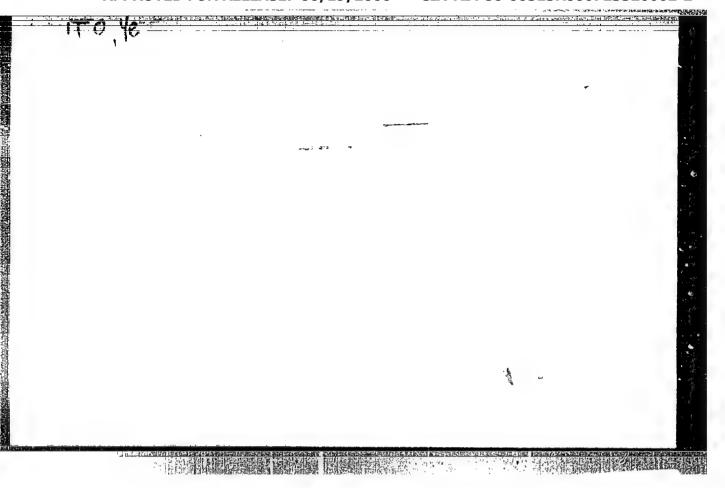
PA 2/50T52

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2



AUTHORS:

Kmito, Ye.I., Kmito, A.A.

1.4.4次,以下基本的影響的影響的影響。在過程的學習

TITLE

The Determination of the Blectric Conductivity of Oxide Coatings on Aluminum in a Moist Atmosphere (Opredeleniye elektroprovodnosti okianykh plenok na alyuminii vo vlashnoy

atmosfere)

PERIODICAL

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya. 1958. Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 303-306 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Three methods are suggested for the above mentioned determination; the measuring range being large, the first method is employed for rather rough estimates, whereas the second gives accurate results in the case of lower, and the third in the case of higher values of moisture. Investigation samples of duraluminum were cylindrical in shape, their surface was previously treated anodically in order to obtain a layer of oxide. According to the first method a nickel wire is wound round the sample (which acts as a cathode); this wire serves as an anode and is connected to a series of piles (batteries). The resistance which is produced in this way and is influenced by the oxide layer and by the moisture, is measured by way of remistance regulators and microammeters at a voltage of

Card 1/2

KHITOVENKO, A.G., dotsent; RUSSKIT, I.I., dotsent; NOVICHROV, S.I., insh.

Determination of the most advantageous dimensions of a pit area in relation to the number of drawing trenches. Isv. vys. ucheb. sav.; gor. shur. 5 no.10:11-17 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh gornykh rabot. (Etrip mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2"

The state of the s

ENITOVERO, A.T., deteest

Effect of loading and unloading centers on belt conveyer performance and use. Isv. vys. ucheb. sav.; gor. shur. (MIRA 13:12) no. 11:51-60 160.

1. Sverdlovskiy gernyy institut imeni V.V. Yakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh gornykh rabot Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta,
(Conveying machinery)

(Loading and unloading -- Louipment and supplies)

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nsuk; KOKH, P.I.; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV,
M.V., kand. tekhn. nsuk; YEFDMOV, I.P.; KMITOVENKO, A.T., dots.;
FRIESDSKIY, O.V., insh.; DURATEVSKIY, Tu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A.;
doktor tekhn. nsuk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nsuk; MATMUN,
A.I.; MIROSENIK, A.M.; PETROV, I.P.; THYSHEV, B.F.; SHISHEV,
A.I.; AVERBURH, I.D.; insh.; VARSHOVSKIY, A.V.; KYUKOV, D.K.;
IUKAS, V.A.; MINEYKV, V.A.; SMIRHOV, A.A., otv. red.; INUBINOV,
N.G., red. isd-va; MARSHOVA, V.V., tehm. red.
[Handbook for the mechanic in a coal ptl]Spravochnik mekhanika
ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1961. 639 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Coal mining machinery—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

中心的发出的风机或温度能够控制 新生品的品牌 \$P\$124年中中中心中心。

XMITOVENKO, A.T., detsent

Relation between boring and blasting work and the productivity of belt conveyors. Inv. vys. ucheb. sav.; gor. shur. no. 4:33-40
161. (MIRA 14:6) (MIRA 1416)

i. Sverdlevskiy gernyy institut imeni Y.Y.Yakhrusheva. Rekemendovana kafedrey etkrytykh rabet Sverdlevskege gernege institute. (Ceal-handling machinery) (Blasting)

· c · Co for the fact from price) and an analysis and a

DITOVERIO, A. T., detsent; ROSSKIY, I. I., dotsent; NOVICHKOV, S. I., insh.

> Determining the efficient dimensions of open-pit mine areas. Inv. vys. ucheb. mav.; gor. shur. no.9:48-58 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V. V. Vakhrusheva. Rekomendevana kafedray etkrytykh rabot.

(Strip mining)

TSEREMSHCHIKOV, P.T., insh.; KHITOVENKO, A.T., dotsent

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

Determination of efficient spacing for carrying off rocks which have been sorted from coal in coal pits. Izv. vys. ucheb. sav.; gor. shur. 6 no.3:13-16 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh gornykh rabot.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2

KHITOY	ENKO. A.T., dotsent; YESHTÖKIN, A.F., inst.; TSURE! MOLTUSEV, G.P.; insh.	NSHCHIKOV, P.T., insh.;
	Selecting an efficient variant for finishing up a Bogoslovskiy brown coal deposit. Isv. vys. ucheb 7 no.11:8-17 164.	the mining at the sav.; gor. shur. (HIRA 18:3)
	1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni Vekhrushevekafedroy otkrytykh goin/kh rabots	. Rekomendovana
,,		

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

EMITOWA. K.

KMITCHA, E. Problem of dispusse among insects. p. 199

って とて、自己を表す。同時は他動体的(を発表を、これがある)。

Vol 2, no. 3, 1956 EKULUMA PULBKA, SERMA B. SCIENCE Warssang, Poland

No: Mart Murepean Accession vol 6, no. 3, March 1957

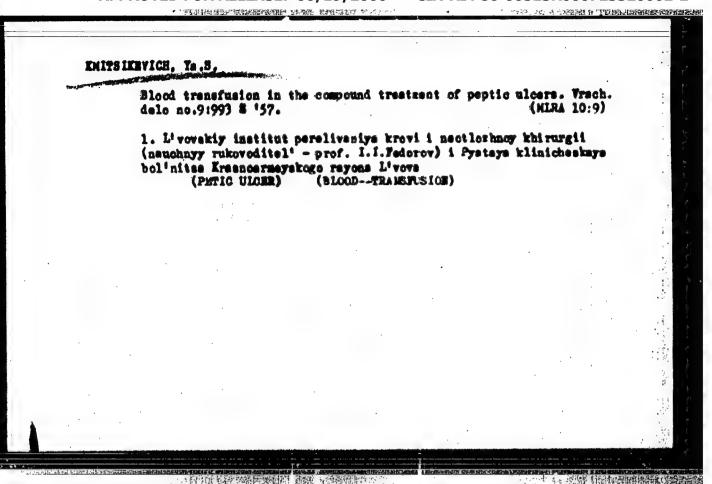
以中国的企业的数据 **有**感 拉拉拉拉

EMITSIERVICH, Ya. S.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The complex treatment of patients suffering from ulcere". L'vov, 1958. 12 pp (L'vov State Med Inst),

200 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 131)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2"

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF



SIEBEROVA, R.; SVOHODA, Z.; DDCH, J.

Contribution to the study on cured diabetes mellitus. Vnitrni
lek, ll no.10:989-994 0 *65.

1. II. vnitrni klinika fakulty detakeho lekaratvi Karlovy
University v Prase (prednosta prof. Dr. R. Foit, Dr.Sc).

SVOBODA, 2.; FABIAN, D.; KHOCH, J.; SIEBEROVA, R.

Chlorpropanide and tolbutamide test in the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.45:1239-1242 12 N '65.

1. II. interni klinika fakulty detakeho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. R. Foit, DrSc.).

一个一个个方式。他与欧洲军中家岛北部和南部城市区域和**国际**和

PANOS, J.; IMOCH, J.; KORYCH, B.; FABIAH, D.; KALVODOVA, D.

Apropos of the eticlogy and clinical aspects of atypical pneumonia. Cas.lek.ceak. 102 no.50:1371-1374 13 D'63.

1. II interni klinika fakulty detakeho lakaratvi KU v Prame; (prednosta: prof.dr. R. Foit, DrSc.) a Ustav pro lakarakou mikrobiologii a immologii fakulty vseobsoneho lekarstvi KU v Prame (prednosta: prof.dr. F. Patocks, DrGo.).

MOCAPPROVED FOR RELEASE 0661963000Chemica RDP86,00513R000723320002-CZECHOSLOVAKIA Chemical and Their Application. Regulaand Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation

Abs Jour

: Ref. Zhur. - Rhimiya, No 2, 1958, No 4920

Author

: Emoch Jiri, Paul Jaromir

Inst

. 1 Not Given

Title:

: Magnetic Level Gauge tina of the follow

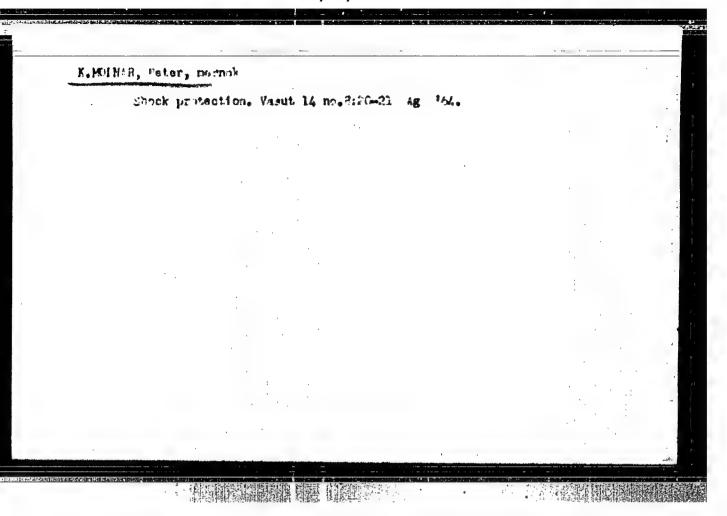
Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957. 7, No. 3, 139

Abstract

The apparatus consists of a tube of non-magnetic metal, inside of which a hollow glass float, containing iron foil, is floating on the surface of taining iron foil, is floating on the surface of the liquid. Outside the tube, suspended from a filament, is a magnet with a level index, which

Card

: 1/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2"

EMORICEK, J.

Prevention of ocular anaphylactic reaction with antistine and novocaine. Cesk.ofth. 6 no.61339-342 1950. (CIMI 20:7)

1. Of the Eye Clinic of Massayk University, Brno (Head-Prof.

B. Slavik, M.D.).

・ イニーできょうでき、ほどわれば近近 静脈発派 対抗病病療理 数据 超過機能

EMORICEK, J.; technicks spoluprace: TOTARIK, J.

ा. यंबाहर स्था<mark>याक्षरकति इंडा</mark>ड स. इसिस्टिड वेही है.

Ensymmtic activity of the human lens. Cesk.ofth.17 no.2:102-106 Mr '61.

1. Coni klinika University v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. Sc. MUDr. Jan Vanysek, III. vnitrni klinika University v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. PhDr. Jaroslav Pojer.
(REZYMES chem)
(LEES CRYSTALLIES chem)

KMCNICEK, J.

Definition of blindness. Cosk. oftal. 20 no.2:143-145 Mr*64.

1. Comi klimika lekarske fakulty UJReP v Brne; prednostat prof. dr. J. Vanysek, DrSc.

REDLICEA, Jiri, ins., dr.; EMBICEK, Josef

Production of preboiled rice. Prus potravin 14 no.5:262-265
by *63.

1. Tysoka skola chemiskotechnologicka, katedra chemis a skouseni potrajian, Fraha (for Braliska).*

· (1) (1) (1) 经过多类数经验 指别的的内容性 医输出系统 医性脑腔

KMONICEK, V.

The surface steam condenser under changing operational conditions. p. 117.
STROJNICKY SBORNIK, Prague, No. 8, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

KYONICEK. V.

Reference data for the conversion of model test results obtained on the stages of centrifugal compressors. In English. p. 163. (ACTA TECHNICA, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

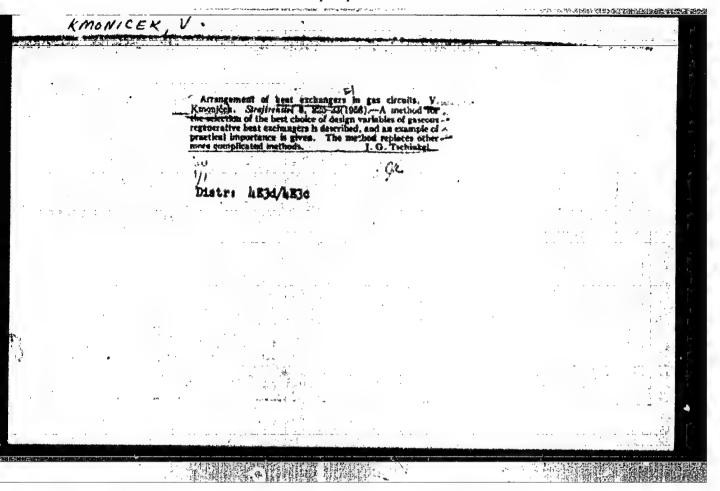
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

Kmonicek, V.

Measurement of quantities of gas conveyed by a Flue-gas fan. p. 193. EMERIETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 5, May 1956.

Source: KEAL IC VOL. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2



· 图1/16指针线。到对中央影響的面積器是影響等。1978年,2018年中的

"一" "这个话,我只是我们的一个一个一个

KMONICEK, V.

A accurate high-pressure manometer. p. 2

JERNA MECHANIKA A OPTIKA. (Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi a Ustav pro vyskum optiky a jemne mechaniky) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAI), LV, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959 Uncl.

KHONICEK, V.

Turbulent flow in conical diffusers. In German. p. 404.

。 与成别却然是是 **唐经明显** 内部用度性 法法会议的

ACTA:TECHNICA. (Ceskoslovenska skademie ved) Preha, Csechoslovakia, Vol. 4,

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959

AND RESIDENCE STRUCTURES SECTION SECTION OF THE SEC

21268

R/008/61/000/002/006/008

D235/D304

26,2110 AUTHOR:

10.1500

Kmonicek, V.

TITLE:

Subsonic flow in conical diffusers

PERIODICAL: Studii și certetări de mecanică aplicată, no. 2, 1961, 383 - 390

TEXT: This paper was presented at the Scientific Jubilee Session of the Institutul de mecanica aplicata "Traian Vuia" ("Traian" Vuia" Institute of Applied Mechanics) of the Rumanian Academy in Bucharest from July 4 to 7, 1960. The article presents a method of calculating the development of the turbulence in a conical diffuser and the distribution of the velocity and the statical pressure in a section of the ourrent. It also presents the determination of the energy loss of the diffuser in the case of various geometrical shapes and various inlet conditions. The geometrical parameters of the conical diffuser, shown in Fig. 1, are the radius of the inlet section, rg, the angle of divergence, &, and the ratio of the ini-Card 1/7

21/268 R/008/61/000/002/006/008 D235/D304

Subsonic flow in conical diffusers

tial and final radii, $\rho_0 = \frac{r_0}{r_0}$. The location of a certain section of a flow, located at a distance x from the inlet is given by the magnitude:

 $r_1 = \frac{r}{r_0} = 1 + \frac{a}{r_0} \log \delta$

The properties of the velocity profile, i.e. the distribution of the velocities in a certain section of the flow are expressed by $\dot{\Phi}$, β , and ν , defined by:

$$\Phi = e \frac{2g}{C_{-}^{A}}; \ \beta = \frac{C_{-}}{C_{--}}; \ \nu = \frac{C_{0,00}}{C_{-}}. \tag{1}$$

in which e is the kinetic energy of the flow in a section, referred to 1 kg of the flowing material, g the gravity acceleration, and $C_{\rm m}$ the medium flow speed, corresponding to the rate of flow. The magnitude Φ defines the energy effect of the velocities non-symme-

Card 2/7

24268 R/U08/61/000/002/006/008 D235/D304

Subsonic flow in conical diffusers

trical distribution, the magnitude β the plain character of the velocity profile, and the magnitude ν the velocity gradient in the vicinity of the wall. The turbulence intensity is characterized by its medium value according to the rate of flow T_n . The magnitudes δ , β , and ν are correlated graphically. The development of the velocity profile in the diffuser may be described by the variation of only one of the mentioned magnitudes. The value of δ is given by

 $\Phi = \Phi' - (\Phi' - 1) \exp\left(-\frac{2000}{e^4\Omega}\right),$ (5)

in which Ω , characterizing the energy of the turbulent motion is given by

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{\lg \delta} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\rho^2 - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{T_{m_0}}{3, 5} - 1 \right) I_1 + \left(\frac{T_{m_0}}{3, 5} - 1 \right)^2 I_2 + \left(\frac{T_{m_0}}{3, 5} - 1 \right)^3 I_3 \right] -$$
(6)

Card 3/7

21,268

R/008/61/000/002/006/008 D235/D304

Subsonic flow in conical diffusers

The factors I, through I, have been compiled in tabulated form to facilitate the calculations. The relation (5) expresses the fact that the turbulent motions at the flow through a diffuser have the tendency to equalize the velocity profile. The values Φ depend on the inlet conditions and on the following magnitudes:

 $\beta_0 = 0.703 + 0.0255 \log R_{\odot}$ (7)

The author then determines ϕ' for $\beta_a < \beta_k$, $\beta < \beta_k$, $\beta > \beta_k$, and $\beta_a > \beta_k$. In through I3 are determined by Eq. (6). The values of the relative losses in the diffuser are compiled in Fig. 5. This calculation method is valid in a wide field of geometrical parameters of the diffusers and of their aerodynamical inlet conditions, except for rotation. Its accuracy is sufficient for its application in engineering. The derivation of the method is found in the following papers of the author: Teoreticks a experimental ni objasneni jevu pri podzyukovem proudeni v kanalech kruhoveho prurezu

Card 4/7

Card 5/7

Z/030/62/000/001/001/001 E197/E435

AUTHOR:

Kmonicek, V1, Engineer Doctor, Candidate of Science

TITLE

Accurate measurement of small temperature differences with resistance thermometers

PERIODICAL: Jemna mechanika a optika, no.1, 1962, 19-23

CHARLES IN CONTRACTOR OF THE C

The author describes a method of measuring small temperature differences by platinum resistance thermometers which will give an accuracy in the order of 0.01°C without the necessity thermometers and thermocouples because both need comparison with standard thermometers, the accuracy of which is nearly the same as required for the author's purpose. thermometers can be relied upon to change their resistance accurately and the author has used a bridge with which an accuracy of 0.01°C is obtainable without the necessity of The equipment consists of two resistance thermometers (Heraeus type 6011), standard resistances (tolerance accurate calibration. 1 in 10000), decade resistance boxes (type Metra XLLk or XL6), a galvanometer (Zeiss), a battery, a milliammeter and a The latter is changeover switch and a self-made switchboard. Card 1/4

2/030/62/000/001/001/001 E197/E435

Accurate measurement of small ...

made of perspex and brass strips with appropriate holes for stoppers. With the equipment the following tests can be carried out; measurement of the difference in the resistance of the leads and the arms of the bridge; measurement of difference in the resistance of both thermometers; measurement of resistance. of one of the thermometers and measurements as above but with reversed polarity of the current. arrangement is to eliminate such errors in resistance measurement which are not due to temperature. The author then develops the mathematical analysis of the errors which may occur in temperature determination and uses the standard equation for resistance thermometers

 $R = R_0 (1 + At + Bt^2)$

in which Ro is the resistance at O°C; A and B - constants; t - temperature. The thermometers used by the author had an approximate resistance Ro of 100 ohms, the value A was approximately 3.9 x 10"5/°C and B approximately 5.9 x 10"7/°C2. Considering the very small difference in the parameters of the Card 3/4

2/030/62/000/001/001/001 #197/E435

Accurate measurement of small ...

thermometers found by the author and the technique of making an accurate comparison of the resistance of the pair of thermometers to be used at the initial temperature, the author defines a value of Mg as the error which would appear at a temperature of 500°C and relates all other errors to that value, obtaining

$$\frac{di}{845} \sqrt{0.001 + \frac{1}{di^2} + 0.25 \, n_i^2}. \tag{51}$$

in which Δt is the temperature difference to be measured and NAt the error of measurement. Assuming No. as 0.2°C, all errors within a temperature difference of 20°C will be less than 0.01°C, according to the formula. In order to verify the theoretical evaluation, the author has used three platinum resistance thermometers of the type Heraeus 6011, which were calibrated by the makers in the range of 0 to 500°C with a maximum error of 0.2°C. The thermometers were paired in the three possible combinations and the change of the difference in resistance of the pair measured between 80 and 180°C at constant temperature. The test equipment consisted of a Wobser U8 Card 3/4

8/058/62/000/008/068/134 A061/A101

AUTHORS:

Jůza, Jan, Kmoniček, Vladimir, Šifner, Oldřich .

Specific volume and equation of state of water in the range

TITLE

500 - 3,500 bars and 80 - 350°C

化活用性动性异常 的数 如25~

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy shurnal, Fixika, no. 8, 1962, 7, abetract 8052 ("Acta techn." (CSSR), 1961, v. 6, no. 6, 553 - 572, English;

summary in Russian)

An experimental device for determining the specific volumes of liquids and gases in the range of 80 - 350°C and 500 - 3,500 bars is described. A preliminary testing has shown this device to permit measurements with the following limit errors: specific volume, 0.001 cm3/g, temperature, 0.20C, and pressure 10 bars. Results of a specific water volume determination are presented. The experimental data obtained are compared with those of other authors. Divergences do not exceed the error limits mentioned above. An equation of state for water and steam is suggested in conclusion, and is confronted with experimental data of a number of authors. In the range investigated by the authors

Card 1/2

8/081/62/000/017/014/102 B166/B180

AUTHOAS:

Juna, Jan, Kmonicek, Vladimir, Sifner, Oldrich

TITLE:

Specific volume and equation of state of water in the range

of 80 - 350°C and 500 to 3500 bars.

THE STREET

PERIODIC L: Referativnyy shurnal, Khisiya, no. 17, 1962, 39, abstract 178250 (Acta techn. (CBSR), v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 553-572

[Eng.; summary in Russian])

TEXT: The article describes equipment for measuring the specific volume of water vapor at 80 - 350°C and a pressure of 500 - 3500 bars with an accuracy of 0.001 cm3/g (apec. vol.), 0.20C (temp.) and 10 bars (pressure). The results are tabulated. An equation of state is suggested which describes the experimental data with an accuracy of 0.2%. [Abstracter's , note: Complete translation.]

'Card 1/1

EMCHICEK, Vladinie, ins., dr., C.Sc.

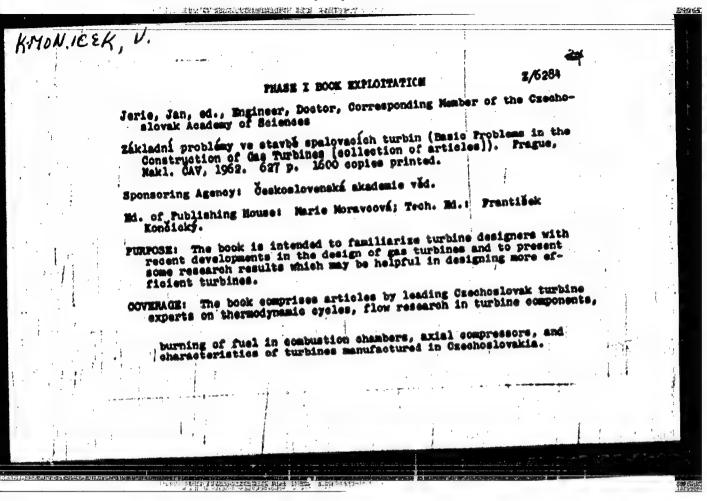
Thermal problems of the new high temperature conversions of energy. Tech prace 14 no.5:341-344 Hy '62,

1. Ustav pro vyakum stroju, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

EMONICEK, Vladimir; MATRKA, Miroslav

Bromometric determination of M-methyl smiline and M-ethyl smiline. Chem prum 13 no.2179-80 F 163.

1. Vyakumy ustav organickych syntes, Pardubice - Rybitvi.



A CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF	L. Hichalicka (State Research Institute for Heat Engineering, Prague). The Use of Gas Turbines in Industrial Processes J. Jerie (State Research Institute for Heat Engineering, Prague). Combustion Turbines of Highest Efficiency V. Knonlook (Institute for Machine Research, Cuechoslovak Adadaty of Sciences, Prague). Some Heat Recovery Problems in Gas Turbine Cycles	, 95 1 119	
	L. Krejčí (Institute for Machine Research, Czochoslovak Academy of Sciences, Frague). Problems Related to a Temperature Increase in Gas Turbines Z. Bayer (Institute for Machine Research, Czechoslovak Academ of Sciences, Frague). The Effects of Interesting Cooling, Reheating, and Precooling in Gas Turbine Cycles Ourd 3/8 2/2		

JUZA, Jan, ins. dr.; MHONICEK, Vladimir, ins. dr., CSe.; SCHOVANEC, Karel, inv.

Joule-Thomson coefficient of H20 and D20 in the range of 1,2 - 1,8 bars and 1300 - 19000. Stroj cas 14 no.5:467-483 163.

1. Zavody V.I. Lenina, Plsen (for Jusa). 2. Ustav pro vyskum stroju_A. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha (for Kmonicek and Schovansd).

PROCESSIVE SEASON ASSESSED TO SERVE TO

Effect of inserted bodies on the activity of simple conical diffusers. Stroj cas 14 no.5:484-498 163.

1. Ustav pro vyskum stroju, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

MONICER, V., ins. dr.; MASTOVSKY, J., ins.

Contribution to the design of membrane shock tubes. Strojirenatvi 14 no.1:13-19 Ja'64.

1. Ustav pro vyskum stroju, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

KHORICEK, Vladimir, ins. dr. DrSo.; SLEPICKA, Frantisek, ins. USo.

Thermophysical properties of gases at high temperatures and methods of determining them. Stroj cas 16 no.2:119-121 '65.

1. Institute of Thermomechanics of the Caschoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KMONICEX, Vladimir, ins. dr. DrSc.; MASTOVSKI, Jiri, ins.

Methods of calculating thermodynamic properties of gases at high temperatures. Stroj cas 16 no.2:121-128 '65.

1. Institute of Thermomechanics of the Caschoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted October 5, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2"

KMONICEK, Vladimir, ins. dr. Drsc.

Possibility of measuring gas thermal conductivity in a shock tube. Stroj cas 16 no.2:139-148 '65.

1. Institute of Thermomechanics of the Caschoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted October 5, 1964.

KMONICEK, Vladimir, inz. dr. DrSc.; KOREJS, Bretislav

「「「大学では、「大学のでは、「大学のない」という。 「「「「「大学のない」」という。

Some remarks on the technology of manufacturing and calibrating thin-film resistance thermometers. Stroj cas 16 no.2:240-246 '65.

1. Institute of Thermomechanics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted October 5, 1964.

1 00200-66 ENT(1)/ENP(m)/ENA(4)/PCS(k)/ENA(h)/ENA(c) WM ACCESSION NR: AF5013181 / CZ/0041/65/000/002/0139/0148

AUTHOR: Emonicek, Vladicir (Emonichek, V.) (Engineer, Doctor, Doctor of sciences)

TITLE: Possibility of measuring the thermal conductivity of gases in shock tubes

SOURCE: Strojnicky casopis, no. 2, 1965, 139-148

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, real gas, gas property, shock tube, reflected shock wave

ABSTRACT: The article presents a theoratical analysis of the possibilities offered by a shock tube for measuring the thermal conductivity of real gases. The analysis is based on smiley's method, which involves measurement in the space behind the reflected shock wave, and in which the thermal conductivity is determined from the temperature jump at the wall of the end-plate of the tube. Perticular attention is given to conditions of thermodynamic equilibrium, derivation of the energy transfer equation for a radiating and chemically reacting gas, establishment of a sufficient value for the space behind the reflected shock wave, and effect of radiation flux and errors in the measurement of thermal conductivity as determined from the temperature jump at the end-plate of the tube. It is pointed cut that the space behind the shock wave is convenient for measurement, but the measurement of the Cord 1/2

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2

THE PROPERTY STATES SERVICE BEING STATES OF THE PARTY OF

EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWP(b)/EWP(1)L 00151-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5013192 IJP(c) JD/JG CZ/0041/63/000/002/0240/0246 44.55 AUTHOR: Kmonicek, Vladimir (Kmonichsk, Y.) (Engineer, Doctor of sciences); Korejs, Bretislav (Koreys, B.) TITLE: Some notes on the manufacture and calibration of thin-film thermometers, SOURCE: Strojnicky casopis, no. 2, 1965, 240-246 TOPIC TAGS: platinum, resistance thermometer, metal film, time measurement Ar 44 1/2 ABSTRACT: A new type of sensing element for measuring rapid changes in surface temperature is described which can be used both for temperature determinations and for measuring time intervals. The element is vacuum tight, shock-resistant, and easy to assemble. Deposition of its platinum resistance film can be accomplished both chemically and by vaporization in a vacuum; experience with both of these methods of preparation is described. Chemically deposited films are preferred for time-measuring elements, while films obtained by vacuum deposition are more suitable for temperature-sensing elements. Nonstationary methods of measuring the thermophysical properties of the insulating substrate onto which the platinum layer is deposited are discussed. Knowledge of these properties is necessary for determining the heat flux entering the wall. Cord 1/2

KPOSKO, K.

New bridge over the Denube at Komarom. P. 19. FUSZAKI ELET. Sudapest Vol. 9, No. 18, Dec. 1954

SCURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

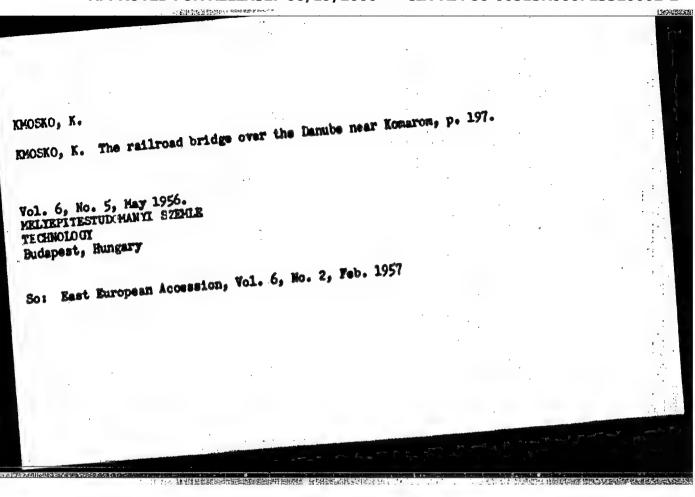
NNCSYC, K.

RNCSYC, K. Reconstruction of the brickwork of the railroad bridge at Eccaron.

P. 49C.

Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1955.
MILYPITESTUCCHANYI SZENLE.
TECHNOLOGY
Eudapest, Hungary

So: Fast European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956



KMCSKO, K.

Railroad culverts.

P. 307. (MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE.) (Budapest, Hungary) Vol. 7, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1957

50: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EFAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

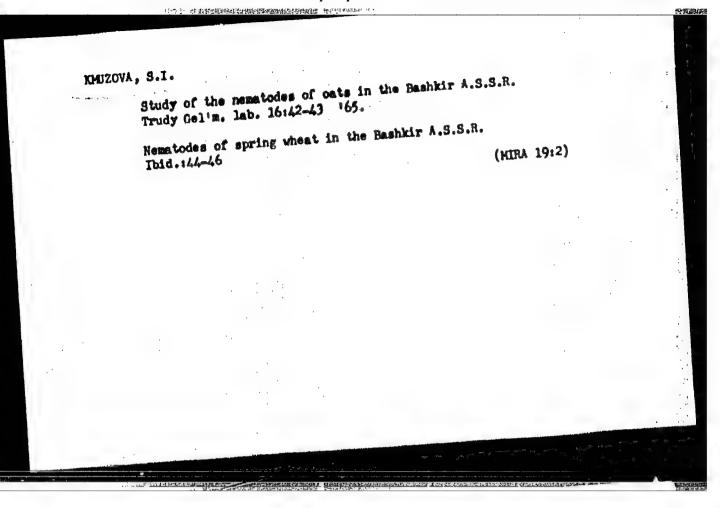
RMOTRIK, F.

Remarks on a conference. p. 25

MUSZAKI ELET, No. 10, May 1955

(Muszaki es Termessettudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsege) Budapest

SOURCE: East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956



(本本)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 0-2 0.D UBSR/Electricity - Dielectrics : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1235 Abe Jour Knab, O.D. Emission of Electrons by Irradiated and Mechanically-Morked Author Inst Title Dielectrics. : Pratei Odes'k, un-tu, Tr. Odessk. un-ta, 1956, 146, 36, stud. robit, 8b. stud. rabot, No 4, 157-159 Orig Pub A study is made of the emission of electrons upon pulverizing and exposure of Rochelle salt, corundum, pyrite, and quarts to ultraviolet light. Attempts are made to explain Abstract the observed phenomena.

建一个种的原理的自然的 经基本证明 经基本的

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

1.10是(多多的)。 1.10是(多。可以)。 1.10是(可以)。 1.10是(可以)。 1.10是(可以)。 1.10是(可以)。 1.10是(可以)。 1.10是(可以)。 1.10是(可以)。 1.10 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320002-2

9,2180

821,60 8/112/60/000/006/002/032

Translation from: Referativnyy shurnal, Elektrotekimika, 1960, No. 6, p. 12, # 1.1519

AUTHOR:

Knab. O. D.

1

TITLE:

To the Problem of Electric Breakdown of Crystalline Dielectrics

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk, un-ta, Sb. molodykh uchenykh un-ta, 1958, Vol. 148, No. 3, pp. 63-65 (Ukrainian)

TRIT: A possibility of breakdown of crystalline dielectrics as a result of the origination of mechanical forces under the action of an electric field is discussed. In places of crystal lattice distortions or in the presence of defects, microscopic cracks can form in a crystal under the action of an electric field. The side walls of the cracks become electron suppliers. These electrons are accelerated by the field to the values of energy necessary for a "shock breakdown". The author objects to the theory of cumulative ionization of V. A. Chuyenkov, since an electron must pass without collisions 102-101 of lattice constants at a field of ~1 Mv/sec to attain the energy necessary to release an atom or ion from a lattice node. The energence of an electron with such an energy is impossible owing to high ionization expenses. There are 6 references.

Card 1/1

A. A. V.

COLUMN TO THE TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

67522

24(2), 24(3), 24(4) 24.7800

307/155-59-1-28

AUTHOR:

Knab. O.D.

TITLE:

Excelectronic Emission of Some Dielectrics

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady wysehey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki,

1959, Mr 1, pp 179-184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author reports on the experimental investigation of the excelectronic emission of dielectrics after a mechanic treatment, radiation, and electric discharge. It is stated that during a mechanical treatment the dielectrics emit electrons, where the intensity of the radiation depends on the degree of the treatment (splitting). Crystals which already have "radiated" show a secondary excelectronic emission after an radiation with ultraviolet light or I-rays. The same effect is caused by an electrical discharge. The course of the emission is equal in all cases. For a repeated radiation the emission maximum becomes smaller, i.e. there appears an aging of the samples. Finally it is tried to interpret the observed phenomena.

The author thanks Decent T. Ys. Sere for guidance and

Card 1/2

(1) 1/15 的建物结果 用细胞的维制性 医动物的类肿疾病 医二氢抗毒药 计可

27280

B/181/61/003/008/010/034 B102/B202

24.3500 (1137,1138) AUTHOR: Knab, O. D.

TITLE: Excelectron emission of colored crystals

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2293 - 2297

TEXT: In the present paper the author presents results obtained when studying the thermal excelectron emission, the thermoluminescence, and the temperature dependence of the conductivity of colored quarts. If the temperature dependence of the conductivity of colored quarts. If crystals emitting electrons at a given temperature are further heated, this electron emission shows maxima at temperatures which are considerably lower than the temperature of thermionic emission. This thermionic emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals colored by X-irradiation. If emission is especially high in crystals co

Card 1/3

27280

S/181/61/003/008/010/034 B102/B202

Excelectron emission of ...

in quartz powder which had been colored by X-irradiation at room temperature (6 hr, 30-kv, 10-ma X-ray tube, Cu anticathode). All samples were heated at a rate of 0.1 deg/sec. The following experimental results were obtained: experiments concerning the thermal excitation of quarts were made in single crystals; the samples showed two distinct maxima in the ranges 150 - 200 and 250 - 300°C which is in good agreement with results obtained by other authors. The thermoluminescence of the powder was less intense. The temperature dependence of thermionic emission shows a much more complicated course than that of thermoluminescence. At 170°C a distinct peak is observed which coincides with thermoluminescence but is somewhat higher. A second peak lies at 270°C. In general, the peaks of excelectron mission and thermoluminescence do not coincide but are shifted by 10 - 100 with respect to each other. A study of the tenperature dependence of the conductivity of quartz powder showed that conductivity increased by orders of magnitude with temperature. Comparative measurements of the temperature dependence of the conductivity of X-ray excited quarts plates showed only an inconsiderable effect as compared with that is, powder. The results showed that the peaks of electron emission are due to processes that are connected with the

Card 2/3

27280

8/181/61/003/008/010/034 B102/B202

Examination emission of ...

ionization of trapping centers in the interior of the crystal. Besides these electron emission sources there exists still a considerable amount of surface and surface-near traps which - as was shown by the measurements of thermal conductivity of quarts - are filled with electrons and may largely contribute to excelectron emission. This proves that excelectron emission is due not only to volume but also to surface processes. Finally, the author thanks Docent T. Ya. Sere for discussions and B. I. Soldatov for carrying out the measurements. There are 3 figures and 17 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. I. Mechnikova (Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov)

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1961

Card 3/3

Excelectronic emission of colored crystals. Pis. tver.
tela 3 no.81229-2277 Ag '61. (NIRA 14:8)

1. Odesskiy goudarstvennyy universitet in. I.I.Mechnikova.
(Electrons—Baission)
(Color centers)

39977 3/181/62/004/008/022/04 B102/B104

24.3500

Knab, O. D.

AUTHOR: TITLE:

The stimulated photoeffect of some dielectrics and its connection with the afteremission effect

Fisika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 8, 1962, 2193-2200 PERIODICAL:

TEXT: The author studies the dependence of the photoeffect on the period of time after stimulation (coloring, crushing) and its relation to the afteremission in greater detail than has been done up to now. His monsurements were made on crushed crystals of natural CaF2, CaCO, and SiO2 giving rather intense emission after irradiation by white light (3w).

Pre-illumination with blue light caused coloring and raised the activity most strongly of CaF2. least of CaCO3. The photoeffect of all crystals was stimulated by orushing and govered a wide spectral range. The spectral distribution of the stimulated photoeffect, e. g. of CaP2, ranged from about 300 to 950 mm with a high intensity peak at about 400 mm.

Card 1/3

The stimulated photoeffect of some ...

8/181/62/004/008/022/041 B102/B104

treatment is discussed; this mechanism can be single- or multi-staged. Stimulated photoeffect and afteremission depend in each case on the presence of color centers. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet in. I. I. Mechnikova (Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov)

SUBMITTED: March. 27, 1962

Card 3/3

